

WM. M. OVERTON, CH. MAURICE SMITH,
AND BEVERLEY TUCKER.

FEBRUARY 9, 1855.

O. H. P. STERN, is our authorized agent
for collecting accounts due this office, and for ob-
taining new subscribers in Virginia.All letters on business should be ad-
dressed to "The Sentinel Office," Wash-
ington."PASSAGE OF THE VIRGINIA SCRIP
BILL" BY THE HOUSE.

We are much gratified to hear that the House on yesterday, by a vote of nearly two to one, passed the above bill. It will be cheering news, to a large number of holders of land warrants—descendants of revolutionary officers and soldiers—to know that they are at last about to receive the benefits of the law which has been passed 31st August, 1852, which have been thus long withheld, in a great measure, by a construction given to that act by the Commissioner of the Land Office. The bill just passed is an amendment to the act of 1852, and is intended to remove all doubt as to the true intention of that act. Strange as it may appear, the bill was vigorously opposed; the vote, however, is a sufficient comment on the opposition. Judge Caske was the patron of the bill. The subject having been referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, of which he is a member, and by that Committee placed in his charge, it became his duty to explain, and sustain it. This duty, as we learn from those who were present, was performed in his usually clear, happy, and able manner, which satisfied every one who heard him of the "justice of the cause." His personal popularity, aided much in compassing his object. He was sustained by the members of his Committee, and the entire Virginia delegation, all of whom met the just expectations of every Virginian. Virginia, it is known, had made solemn promises to the officers and soldiers of the Revolution; and when she ceded some 170,000,000 of acres of land to the United States, she stipulated only for the redemption of the pledges she had made; to perform which, has required comparatively an inconsiderable number of acres. And the bill which has just passed the House, which is to be a final settlement of the matter, will probably not require over 300,000 acres. We cannot doubt that the Senate will immediately pass the bill.

A NEW QUADRUPLE ALLIANCE.

We do not know what time will bring about in reference to the ultimate result of the struggling European powers; we are yet unable to see whether the palms of victory are blooming for the Allies or for Russia, or on which side the weeping willows bend its boughs. However, the day must arrive when some decisive action will take place, and when the flourish of trumpets will be heard; and then the question still will be—is this the end or the beginning of the war? Such contests, involving as they do so many questions, some of which are of vital importance, do not terminate in a year or two. If we look at the wars which were waged during the last century, we will see that none lasted less than seven years, and some reached over thirty years' duration. It is not to be expected, then, notwithstanding the appearance of peaceful settlement, that the war will be so soon brought to a close. The safety of some European States, Austria, for instance, and, perhaps, of Louis Napoleon himself, requires the continuance of the war. Her course since the beginning of the war, though evaded by the English press as full of periphrasis and wisdom, seems to us full of peril. She has placed herself between the grasp of Hungary and Lombardy, and the indifference, and, perhaps, the hatred of Prussia, so that she cannot enjoy the benefit of freedom without running the risk of being endangered by her allies or her discontented neighbors. And unless she leans on Louis Napoleon for support, unless she borrows French bayonets to sustain herself against her rebel provinces, she is very apt to become, soon, the theater of a new revolution.

Such is, in our opinion, the reason why peace cannot be made without some conditions, unexpected, unforeseen, but radical in their character. The political map of Europe cannot, with safety to the powers in existence, preserve its present limitations. It conceals within itself glowing volcanoes and unfettered tempests. If Lombardy finally yielded to the sword of Radetzky, it must not be forgotten that Hungary proved to be too strong a match for Austria. The same danger which threatened her in 1849-'50—a danger from which the interference of the Czar alone could save her—will be two-fold greater after a peace. Austria is so well aware of the fact, that it is rumored in diplomatic saloons that she has consented to come to an agreement with Piedmont about Lombardy. The fact is, that her alliance with the Western Powers open to her policy quite an unexpected issue. We may well see the beginning, but who can predict the end?

Everything seems to favor the modern quadruple alliance in the prosecution of the war. France asks for a loan of five hundred thousand millions, and she receives subscriptions for an amount of over two billions. At the same time she is permitted to cross her army over Lombardy. England is recruiting forty thousand soldiers in Switzerland, and finds as many men as she wants to hire. On the other hand Baron de Bock, the Austrian Minister, pronounces a speech at a dinner given on the 17th of the last month to the Turkish Ministers. After having drunk the health of the Grand Turk and his army, M. de Bock says:

"On the Danube, the armies of the Sultan have defeated the Russians in every encounter; they have taught the Court of St. Petersburg how gloriously they could defend the rights of Turkey against Muscovite ambition."

"The same as the Western Powers—Austria will fight for the defense of the rights of Turkey and justice. Whatever the result may be, will be feared no more; she will be successful—*elle aura succombé.*"

Of the greatest, adds the *Journal* "people, was great; and the Visier religion's sake, forbidden to drink their wine." His most grateful thanks to the Emperor.

made for the circum-

stances of the dinner, it is, nevertheless, true that Austria is placed in a position, which will make her bend on a side she may perhaps be reluctant to go at present. In fact we cannot deny that everything seems now to brighten on the side of the Allies. The admirable position of the French army so well described by the *Courier & Enquirer*, its discipline, order and countenance, seem to have infused a little courage in the dejected spirit of the English press. The adherence of Piedmont on one hand, and the feelings manifested by Austria on the other, still increase their expectations. It remains now to see whether the news expected by the steamer Atlantic, due at New York on the day before yesterday, will confirm or destroy them.

"THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH."

A pamphlet, with the above title, has been republished from editorials in the *New York Tribune*. The last number of the *Southern Quarterly Review* contains an able and learned review of this pamphlet, and condenses the substance of it into the following startling propositions:

"1. Slavery is a social sin, for whose continuance all living under the same confederacy are morally responsible.

"2. The South desires the dissolution of the Union.

"3. The North is then absolved from any obligation in morals or comity to maintain the Union.

"The North produces more in value than the South. It is more prosperous and intelligent. It profits but little by its intercourse with the South.

"5. Since it neither comports with the morality, comity, nor interests of the North to continue in the Union, therefore,

"6. The Union ought, in the opinion of the author of the North and the South, to be dissolved."

The great difference between the *New York Tribune* and most of the Northern Abolitionists, Fanatics, and Disunionists is, that however infamous its sentiments, and however execrable its designs, it gives them bold and honest utterance, while they assume disguises and practice frauds, in order to conceal their sentiments. The *Tribune* almost atones for the dishonesty of its opinions by its heroic expression of them. The others superadd to the vile character of their opinions and designs, the cowardice, and the infamy of treacherous concealment.

The Northern press, and the Northern demagogues and Abolitionists, have harped much, and harped long, on Southern Disunionists and Secessionists; but here is a grave, well-considered, and regularly published Northern proposition, in the form of a book, for the dissolution of the Union.

When Southern men have talked of secession and disunion, it has been caused by the unconstitutional interference of the North with the fixed, established, and guaranteed institutions of the South—institutions recognized and protected by the Constitution, an instrument formed both by the North and the South.

But here is a proposition—in the grave form of a book—from the North, in favor of disunion. That the opinions expressed in it have many advocates is inferable from the large circulation in the non-slaveholding States of the *New York Tribune* and the scores of abolition, free-soil, incendiary, and disunion newspapers of those States.

These people cannot complain of oppression, of violations of the Constitution, of interference with guaranteed rights—but they are disunionists from choice. They owned slaves once, they imported slaves, and only got rid of them by selling, because they ceased to be valuable; and yet the greatest term of opprobrium that they can apply to Southern people is that they are slaveholders. The ignominy of slaveholding is so great in their eyes, that (although they introduced it into the country and forced it on the South) they ask for a dissolution of the Union rather than the constitutional toleration of that institution.

Northern Abolitionists and incendiaries cannot complain that Southern people have violated any of their guaranteed rights—they cannot complain that Southern people have violated the Constitution—but they want to destroy the Constitution and dissolve the Union because slavery, which they introduced, is protected by our great and sacred compact.

But we have not the space for further comments on this book. In conclusion, we cannot do better than say with the able author of the review of it—"We would not sell our interest in it, (the Federal Union), for any money de-monstrated, if, with the author of 'Disunion in Disguise,' we deemed it dishonorable in its associations, unjust in its policy, oppressive in its exaction; we could not for any pecuniary consideration consent to its continuance."

PARTON'S LIFE OF HORACE GREELEY.

The January number of the *Southern Quarterly Review* contains a spicy, critical notice of Greeley's life. It is evidently from the pen of an accomplished writer. We extract from it the concluding portions:

"The world is always anxious to read the acts of remarkable men, whether good or bad. Carew, the 'Gipsy' Dancer, the miser; Lambert, the 'Iron' man; Buckingham, the manly arms and legs, have all had their lives written. Literature, like zoology and entomology, has its descriptive history, and not only should the peculiarities of the nobler animals be chronicled, but the more infamous reptiles should be marked that they may be avoided. But it is not usual to see the chronicler of any except the more virtuous and distinguished men take so deep and enthusiastic an interest in the events of their lives. Mr. Boswell has created great mirth by his obsequious admiration of Dr. Johnson, and Boswell was to be pardoned as exalted admiration of this levitation of literature. But when we look upon the sordid, ungenerous, unsocial, and repulsive character of Mr. Greeley, how can we account for the enthusiasm of Mr. Parton? Only by supposing that those qualities are presented under such an exaggerated aspect as to command his admiration. The author and his subject are then congenial in their natures, and concurrent in their purposes, and the chief amongst these purposes is to create a slanderous prejudice against the Southern States. We have felt the best weapons of their army, they are 'slings and arrows' only. The South despises them. They are thrown by towards against a tower of proof. They are the petty missiles which the Lilliputians hurled against Gulliver, who picked them out of his hands, as the stings of insects, but who, raising himself above their assaults, and covering his face with his handkerchief, was indifferent to their warfare."

"Which, then, of these standard works is entitled to the highest commendation? Bar-num, of whom it may be said: 'Ferdinando

Mendez Pinto was but a type of those thou-sand of the first magnitude! Wickoff, who ex-aggerates in foreign countries the humiliating meanness of his own. Cannot, an outlaw from the outraged laws of all nations, now consum-mating the shame of his crimes by the infamy of his publication; or Greeley, who, born un-der the American Union, protected by its arms and laws, profiting by the intercourse with all its sections, seeks to turn his sectional enmity to profit, and connects his hopes of future honor with the prostration of the rights, the destruction of the interests, and the sacrifice of the lives of his fellow-citizens? This question we cannot decide. But we shall await the sequel and appendix to the four biographies. We shall then see if the institutions which are held who want their shameful practices as the incentive of patronage, and compete amongst themselves for the honorable merit of having committed more shocking enormities, more mercenary meannesses, or a more ungrateful appreciation of that country whose power has protected, and whose wealth has rewarded them."

THE SLAVE RESCUE CASE AT MILWAUKEE.

We have already stated that the Supreme Court of Wisconsin had issued writs of *habeas corpus* in the case of Messrs. Booth and Ry-craft, fined and imprisoned under the provisions of the Fugitive Slave Act, for rescuing a slave from the hands of United States officers. The shameful proceedings which ensued, upon the removal of the prisoners from jail, are thus described by the *Milwaukee News*, of the 31st ultimo:

"REIGN OF TERROR.—The performance of the fanatics on Monday morning in escorting Booth and Ryecraft from jail are worthy the palmy days of Robespierre and Danton. The groan-ings and howlings before Judge Miller's re-lease of the fugitives, and the conduct of the crowd at the jail—no, more properly, of the leader of the mob, with a feature of the cold-blooded atrocity at which even savages might cry shame. A son of Dr. Tracy, who lives immediately north of the jail, had died very suddenly that morning, rendering the be-wared mother frantic with grief, and over-whelming the whole family with deep sorrow.

In this state they were assailed by a din of yells, music, and firing of cannons immediately behind them, which would have disgraced a tribe of Hotentots. The Doctor came out and stated the circumstances, and begged of them to desist, at least from firing the cannon. Without even the respect which brute animals instinctively pay to the presence of the dead, the request was not complied with—the carnal of fanaticism suffered no abatement until the performers look up their line of march through the streets.

These are the fruits of a fanaticism the "bit-ter end" of which is not yet; and those of our citizens who, from a morbid and mistaken phil-anthropy, have countenanced or encouraged it, may have them presented to their own lips. The *Milwaukee Sentinel*, (Fusion Whig), of the same date, has the following:

It being understood that the sheriff would start for Madison with his prisoners, yesterday morning, handbills were printed and posted about the city, during Saturday night, inviting the people to assemble at the county jail, at 7 o'clock, Monday morning, to escort Messrs. Booth and Ryecraft to the railroad depot. Practi-cally at the hour named, the church bells be-gan to ring out a joyous peal and the cannon sent forth its thundering summons, and ob-edient to the signal, the people from all parts of the city came hurrying to the Court House square.

In a very few minutes nearly a thousand men had collected on the ground, and being marshalled in procession by Dr. E. B. Wolcott, with a band of music in a four-horse sleigh on the lead, and the sheriff, with his prisoners, in another four-horse sleigh, in the centre, the im-pending column marched through Jackson, Wis-consin, Spring, and Third streets, to the rail-road depot. As they passed Judge Miller's re-sidence, the band struck up "Jordan is a hard road to travel," and the procession groaned audibly; and at the residence of Mr. Booth, and other points on the route, they gave repeated cheers. The morning was cold and tempestu-ous, the deep snow and driving blizzard dispo-sing everybody to keep within doors. Neverthe-less, the turn-out was unexpectedly large; and the spirit which animated the entire assemblage un-der the circumstances, was truly remarkable.

Arrived at the depot, Messrs. Booth and Ry-craft, in obedience to the call of the multitude, got upon the top of the cars, were saluted with three thundering cheers, and briefly expressed their acknowledgments to their fellow-citizens for their countenance and sympathy. Shortly afterwards the train, drawn by two powerful locomotives, and with thirty or forty men on board, started for Madison, and was seen to clear the track from the constantly falling snow, started off for Madison.

From the *Milwaukee News*, of Jan. 30.

THE SUPREME COURT.—THE HABEAS CORPUS CASE.—We have barely space to call attention to the following from the *Madison Journal*, of yesterday, partially stating the grounds of the decision of the court to grant the writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of Booth and Ryecraft:

"On announcing the decision of the court last Saturday, Chief Justice Whiton remarked that they had decided to grant the prayer of the petitioners, and that the grounds for their decision would be given in his opinion after the trial. Justice Crawford, who dissented from the decision, declaring the Fugitive Slave Act unconstitutional, pronounced last summer, said that, assuming that act to be constitutional, the petitioners were entitled to a writ of *habeas corpus*, since no crime was alleged in the indictment under which they were convicted. Justice Smith took the same position, and stand, and declared the Fugitive Slave Act uncon-stitutional, and therefore void, and that no indict-ment could lay under it."

Under this decision, the discharge of the prisoners follows, as a matter of course.

THE CHEVALIER WYKOFF.

The London Times has made the Chevalier Wykoff and his book, "My Courtship and its Consequences," the subject of quite a long article. Mr. Wykoff replies to the strictures of the *Times* in a late number of the *Herald*.

The following is an extract from his reply: "It has long been the habit of the English press to affect a well-bred horror of the 'secu-lar' of the American journals; but if we take these low expressions as proofs of their superior taste, it is clear they have something to learn before they presume to teach. The London Times, with its usual acumen and less vulgarity, has sought to effect its purpose by a bolder invention. In the war against the first Emperor, it was only necessary in England to call the Emperor a French emissary to make him an object of public detestation, and now-days it is sufficient to get up a cry of 'Russian agent' against any luckless foreigner, to expose him to the risk of the pillory. Hence the London Times designates the author of 'the little book, 'Courtship and its Consequences,' as one Nickoff, a Russian agent, employed to write for the Emperor a French emissary to make him an object of public detestation, and now-days it is sufficient to get up a cry of 'Russian agent' against any luckless foreigner, to expose him to the risk of the pillory. Hence the London Times designates the author of 'the little book, 'Courtship and its Consequences,' as one Nickoff, a Russian agent, employed to write for the Emperor a French emissary to make him an object of public detestation, and now-days it is sufficient to get up a cry of 'Russian agent' against any luckless foreigner, to expose him to the risk of the pillory. 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